THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Number from the beginning, 742: No. 12 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, August 23, 1834.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose for PUBLIC SALE, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, *on the 22d day of August*, all the Personal Property of the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Reid, deceased, consisting of a family of first rate Negroes; ONE MAN, A WOMAN, and FOUR CHILDREN; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Mare and some Cattle.

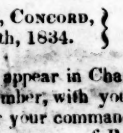
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are notified to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Executor.

August 2nd, 1834. tds

Commission and Forwarding AGENCY.

WILMINGTON.



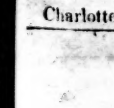
THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.——Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. &c., as well as to the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

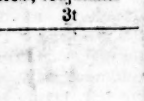
References.—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn—Fayetteville, N.C.

Wilmington, Aug. 16, 1834.—6t

HOLDERBY & McPHETERS, Commission Merchants,



PETERSBURG, (VIRGINIA,)



OFFER their services to the *Western* Merchants and Farmers of North Carolina, for the transaction of any business in their line. They keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES. They pay particular attention to the sale of Produce, the receiving and forwarding Goods, &c.

☞ Their Warehouses are large and convenient; their charges moderate; and, being North Carolinians themselves, they hope to share a liberal support from their native State.

Petersburg, August 16, 1834.—4t

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

June 21, 1834. tf

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

HEAD-QUARTERS, CONCORD, August 12th, 1834.

CAPT. HENRY GILES:

YOU are hereby notified to appear in Charlotte on Tuesday the 9th of September, with your Subalterns, and the Privates under your command, equipped according to law, for the purpose of Review and Inspection—prepared to join the Regiment at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of WM. C. MEANS, Col.-Com'dt:

C. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.

Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1834. 3t

Attention, Rowan Troopers!

YOU are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Salisbury, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Drill. Absentees may rest assured the law will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Captain:

Aug. 16, 1834.—2 JAS. OWENS, O. S.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons not to trade for a Note, given by me to John B. Moss, dated July 22nd, 1834, due three months after date, for Fifty Dollars.

Said Note was obtained without any consideration, and I will not pay it.

PHILLIP LITAKER.

August 9, 1834. 3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Phillip Litaker has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was given without any consideration," and that he will not pay it; I hereby give notice that the said note was given to me in consideration of my rescinding a trade with him for a negro—and I will make him pay it, and more too. JOHN B. MOSS.

Salisbury, August 16, 1834. tf

Poetic Recess

"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeblest works in vain."

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

LINES WRITTEN IN A YOUNG LADY'S ALBUM.

AIR—"The Bride."

I'd offer thee this heart of mine,
If I could love thee less;
But hearts as warm, as soft as thine,
Should never know distress.
My fortune is too hard for thee,
'T would chill thy dearest joy;
I'd rather wish to see thee free,
Than win thee, to destroy.

I leave thee in thy happiness,
As one too dear to love!
As one I'll think of but to bless,
Whilst wretchedly I rove.
But oh! when sorrow's cup I drink,
All bitter though it be,
How sweet to me 't will be to think
It holds no drop for thee!

Then fare thee well!—an exile now,
Without a friend or home,
With anguish written on my brow,
About the world I'll roam.
For all my dreams are sadly o'er—
Fate bade them all depart—
And I will leave my native shore,
In brokenness of heart!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON.

From Custis's Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Gen. Washington.

Twenty-eight years have passed since an interesting group were assembled in the death room, and witnessed the last hours of Washington. So keen and unsparing has been the scythe of time, that, of all those who watched over the patriarch's couch, on the 13th and 14th of December, 1799, but a single personage survives.

On the morning of the 13th, the General was engaged in making some improvements in the front of Mount Vernon. As was usual with him, he carried his own compass, noted his observations, and marked out the ground. The day became rainy, with sleet, and the improver remained so long exposed to the inclemency of the weather as to be considerably wetted before his return to the house. About 1 o'clock, he was seized with chillness and nausea, but having changed his clothes, he sat down to his indoor work—there being no moment of time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment.

At night, on joining his family circle, the General complained of a slight indisposition, and after a single cup of tea, repaired to his library, where he remained writing until between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Washington retired about the usual family hour, but becoming alarmed at not hearing the accustomed sound of the library door as it closed for the night, and gave the signal for rest in the well regulated mansion, she rose again, and continued setting up in much anxiety and suspense. At length the well known step was heard on the stair, and upon the General's entering his chamber, the lady chided him for staying up so late, knowing him to be unwell; to which Washington made this memorable reply: "I came as soon as my business was accomplished. You well know, that through a long life it has been an unwearied rule never to put off till the morrow, the duties which should be performed to-day."

Having first covered the fire with care, the man of mighty labors sought repose; but it came not, as it was long wont to do, to comfort and restore after the many and earnest occupations of the well spent day. The night was past in feverish restlessness and pain. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," was destined no more to visit his couch; yet the manly sufferer uttered no complaint, would permit no one to be disturbed in their rest, on his account, and it was only at day-break he would consent that the overseer might be called in, and bleeding resorted to. A vein was opened, but no relief afforded. Couriers were despatched to Dr. Craik, the family, and Drs. Dick and Brown, as consulting physicians, all of whom came with speed. The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their healing effects; while the patient, yielding to the anxious looks of all around him, waived his usual objections to medicines, and took those which were prescribed without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resources of their art were exhausted in unwearied endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

The night approached—the last night of Washington; the weather became severely cold, while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the sufferer, watching with intense anxiety for the slightest dawning of hope. He spoke but little. To the respectful and affectionate inquires of an old family servant, as she smoothed down his pillow, how he felt himself, he answered, "I am very ill." To Dr. Craig, his earliest companion in arms, longest tried and bosom friend, he observed, "I am dying sir—but am not afraid to die."—To Mrs. Washington he said, "Go to my escritoir, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me."—They were brought. He continued: "These are my wills—preserve this one and burn the other," which was accordingly done.—Calling to Col. Lear he directed, "Let my corpse be kept for the usual period of three days."

Here we would beg leave to remind our readers, that, in a former part of this work, we have said that Washington was old fashioned in some of his opinions; nor was he less to be admired on these accounts. The custom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, and arose, not from fear of premature interment, as in more modern times, but from motives of veneration towards the deceased, for the better enabling the relatives and friends to assemble from a distance, to perform the funeral rites; for the pious watchings of the corpse, and for many sad, yet endearing ceremonies with which we delight to pay our last duties to the remains of those we loved.

The patient bore his acute sufferings with fortitude and perfect resignation to the Divine will, while, as the night advanced, it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that "his hour was nigh." He inquired the time, and was answered a few minutes to twelve. He spoke no more—the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that "his hour was come."—With surprising self possession he prepared to die. Composing his form at length, and folding his arms on his bosom, without a sigh, without a groan, the father of his country died. No pang nor struggle told when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around could believe that the patriarch was no more.

From the Western Methodist.

REMINISCENCE OF BISHOP ASBURY.

Taken down from the lips of the aged and venerable Rev. James Reed, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Maryland.

In the early days of Methodism, Bishop Asbury was travelling from the Virginia to the Baltimore Conference. In crossing the Rappahannock river, at the Urbanna Ferry, in Gloucester county, he was in imminent danger when out upon the river. A dreadful storm suddenly arose, and the ferry-boat was hurried almost out into the Chesapeake Bay. In the midst of their peril and extremity, it was resolved to throw the horses which were in the boat overboard. Bishop Asbury, on the impulse of the moment, resolved to cling to his own horse, believing that he would safely bring him to shore, but the animal refused to go, and, to avoid being thrown overboard, fell flat on the bottom of the boat—and in a few minutes the wind ceased and there was a great calm.

In a short time he reached the shore and set out on his journey, but had not proceeded more than three miles when he perceived an old church, which had been occupied by the Rev. Mr. Waddell, the celebrated blind preacher, of whom Mr. Wirt has spoken in his "British Spy;" and, as he was wont, he immediately dismounted, and entering the church, prostrated himself before the LORD to render him for the deliverance he had wrought out for him, in saving him from a watery grave. While in this act of devotion, a solemn and deep impression was made upon his mind to send a preacher to that region. Accordingly, on his arrival at the Baltimore Conference, a preacher was sent to the Northern Necks of Virginia, under a conviction that God had a people there.

At this very period a gentleman of that neighborhood had gone on to Baltimore, and there providentially fell in with a worshipping congregation of Methodists, having never heard of or known their name. This gentleman had been for some months soundly converted to God, and could not, consistently, join *any* congregation of Christians with whom he was acquainted. While there, he felt evidently the presence of the Lord, and that God was there, and resolved that this people should be his people, and their God his God. After he left Baltimore, he resolved to sell all that he had and find out that people, and with them live and die. But, to his astonishment, when he reached his home there was a Methodist preacher already there, who had just arrived from Conference. Through his agency, the Church in which Mr. Asbury had prayed was obtained; and in that church the first souls were converted, and the first Church established in the Northern Necks of Virginia, of which he was class leader.

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

THE GRAVE YARD.

"Low lies the head, and still's the tongue,
"Of those who fought, and spoke, and sung."

I never shun a grave-yard—the thoughtful melancholy which it inspires, is grateful rather than disagreeable to me. It gives me no pain to tread on the green roof of that dark mansion whose chambers I must occupy soon; and I often wander from choice to a place where there is neither solitude nor society. Something human is there—but the folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, the pride of humanity, are gone. Men are there, but their passions are hushed, their spirits are still—malevolence has lost its power of harming—appetite is sated, ambition lies low, and lust is cold—anger has done raging, all disputes have ended, all revelry is over, the fellest animosity is deeply buried, and the darkest sins are safely confined by the thickly piled clods of the valley—vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the voice of the arch-angel and the trumpet of God.

A country editor, whose business had expanded into more ramifications than he could find time to attend to, thus gives notice of a curtailment of his operations:

"*Curtailment.*—Peculiar circumstances render it necessary for us [WE the Editor] to curtail our business—We have relinquished the pedagogical profession—given up tending bar—stopped ferrying—forgotten the art of cleaning clocks, and sundry and divers et ceteras—and have "resolved unanimously," in committee of ONE, to confine ourselves exclusively to editing, setting up, and working off the "Mercury," practising law, physic and surgery, executing, deeds conveyances, &c. and *cutting profiles.* We hope, by this arrangement, to have an occasional leisure hour."

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 65.]

AN ACT to mark and open a road from Columbia to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making and cutting out a road from Columbia, in Chicot county, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 66.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, in the State of New York.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, and the removal of obstructions therein, according to the plan submitted to the House of Representatives by the Department of War, under date of March thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 67.]

AN ACT to authorize an extra session of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan be, and is hereby, authorized to hold an extra session, to commence at such time, during the present year, as the Governor of said Territory may think proper: of which time it shall be his duty to give the members of said council due notice.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses, and for paying the members of the Legislative Council for travel, and for additional time employed as aforesaid, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 68.]

AN ACT authorizing the purchase of live oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war, and for other naval purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the procurement, in the usual mode, of a live oak frame for a frigate to be called the Paul Jones, and a live oak frame for a sloop of war to be called the Levant; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for that purpose.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the district Attorney of Massachusetts, and the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to defend the suit, instituted by the heirs of John Harris, for land connected with the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the courts of that district, and, with the aid of the Attorney General of the United States, to defend the same in the Supreme Court at Washington, if brought up by appeal or writ of error.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for completing and furnishing the hospitals at the several naval stations, the sum of sixty-four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for building two new naval magazines at the navy yards Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of a naval store ship.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of two small vessels of war, to be rigged as brigs or schooners, at the discretion of the Navy Department.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the repair of the damage occasioned by the late gale at the navy yard Brooklyn, New York.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the repairs of the marine barracks, at the different stations, and for erecting an hospital at head quarters.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no part of the balance of the appropriation heretofore made to rebuild the frigate Macedonian, and not yet expended, shall be carried to the surplus until one year after said frigate shall be launched.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards building a wharf at Pensacola.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase a site near the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, on which to erect marine barracks and officers quarters; *Provided*, That the present site or one on the hospital grounds should not be found so convenient and useful for that purpose.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for compensation to Lieut. Thomas Dornin for extra services in surveying the coast in eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the said sum having been carried to the surplus fund from a former appropriation.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 69.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of claims for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any officer, field or staff, volunteer, ranger, cavalry or other persons, engaged in the service of the United States in the late campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois, and Michigan territory, who have sustained damage without any fault or negligence on their part, respectively, by the loss of a horse, or necessary equipage in battle, or by the loss of a horse that was wounded in battle, and afterwards died of said wound while in the service, or who has sustained damage by the reason of the loss of any horse which, in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, while engaged in said service, died, or was unavoidably abandoned and lost, or who has sustained damage by reason of the loss of any horse, because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do military duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof: *Provided*, That if any payment shall have been made to any officer, soldier, or other person, as aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death or abandonment of said horse, said amount shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless said officer or soldier or other person shall have satisfied the paymaster at the time he made the payment, or shall hereafter shew, by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time such officer, soldier, or other person, served on foot; *And provided also*, That if any payment shall have been made, to any officer or soldier on account of clothing, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse and accoutrements; *And provided further*, That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this section until the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit of, shall be produced before the accounting officer, shewing the number of horses lost, in manner aforesaid, the time when lost; and the name of the owner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, in the Indian wars aforesaid, has acted in the military service of the United States as a volunteer or draughted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained damage by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, or who has lost the same by reason of his being wounded in the service shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any minor has been engaged in the military service as aforesaid, during the Indian wars aforesaid, and was provided with a horse, or equipments, or with military accoutrements by his parent or guardian, and has since deceased, without having [illegible] done, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury adjudicate and decide on all claims as may be presented against the United States, under the provisions of this act *Provided*, that every claim which exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars, instead of deciding the same, the said Third Auditor shall report the whole of the proof to Congress at the next session, after taking and closing such proof; and he shall have power, by constituting a commission or otherwise, to take testimony in any case where he shall think the interests of the United States require further testimony to be taken.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any sum of money to any amount not exceeding two hundred dollars so allowed by said Third Auditor shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 70.]

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the several persons herein named, a pension at the rate, and commencing at the time, set to each person's name, respectively, and to continue during his natural life; to

Francis Jacobs, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Bazlee Porter, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

William Hunt, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Alfred Baldwin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the name of Hugh Lusk be placed on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 71.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all Acts already passed in relation thereto.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act providing for the purchase by the United States of the stock of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof," which passed the fourteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the Act entitled "An Act in relation to the Potomac bridge," which passed the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except so much of the former as authorized the purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to contract for the reconstruction of the present bridge across the river Potomac, on a bridge on the plan of that originally constructed by the Washington Bridge Company; provided that the draw at the southern channel of the river shall be sixty-six feet, and at the northern thirty-five feet, that a space or spaces not exceeding in all, one thousand six hundred and sixty feet, or [illegible] which the present bridge occupies, shall be occupied by the abutments; in such

of earth obtained by dredging the river channel; *And provided also*, That the entire cost of the said embankment, and such reconstruction, shall not, on the whole, exceed one hundred and thirty thousand dollars—which sum is hereby appropriated thereto, out of any money in the Treasury not hitherto appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims of Orange H. Dibble for labor, materials, or any other expenses upon the said bridge, be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury as nearly as the same can be done, and be laid before Congress at its next session for its examination. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay him in the mean time such sum as will reimburse to him the actual loss incurred by him, in making preparation for the construction of the said bridge: provided the amount paid shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and said payment to be made out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 72.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of lots in the town of St. Marks, in Florida.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the register and receiver of the Tallahassee land district to make sale at public auction of one-fourth of the lots in the town of St. Marks, in the Territory of Florida, according to the plan of the Surveyor General of said Territory, as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, upon giving two months' public notice of the said sale.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 73.]

AN ACT supplementary to the Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all deeds or instruments in writing for the transfer and consignment of copy-rights, being proved and acknowledged in such manner as deeds for the conveyance of land are required by law to be proved or acknowledged in the same State or district, shall and may be recorded in the office where the original copy-right is deposited and recorded; and every such deed or instrument that shall, at any time hereafter, be made and executed, and which shall not be proved or acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, within sixty days after its execution, shall be judged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration without notice.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the District Court shall be entitled to such fees for performing the services herein authorized and required, as he is entitled to for performing like services under existing laws of the United States.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 74.]

AN ACT to provide for rebuilding the frigate Congress.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to rebuild the frigate Congress; and no part of said sum shall be carried to the surplus fund, notwithstanding any general provision in any Act to the contrary.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 75.]

AN ACT granting pensions to several persons therein named.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons hereinafter named, at the rate [illegible] to each [illegible] to continue each one during his natural life, to wit:

Manuel Cresy, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Joseph Trimble, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Levi Brown, at the rate of eight dollars and sixty-six cents per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Martin Parker, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Wm. Collins, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Joseph Chamberlain, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Francis Dacoing, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 76.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to examine and test the steam engine devised by Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia, and to employ said Phillips, and such other persons as he may deem proper to make the experiment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a discretionary power be vested in the Secretary of the Navy, to examine and test such other improvements in the same line, as may hereafter be presented, and, for that purpose, to employ such person or persons as he may deem proper; and that he report to Congress, as soon as may be, the result of an experiment made in pursuance of this Act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution, the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and is hereby, appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[illegible] THE PEOPLE.—It appears by record of the Senate that there were signers to petitions—

For restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States, 48,020

For restoration of the deposites and re-charter of the Bank, 63,103

For the re-charter of the Bank, 16,994

For adopting such measures as will give [illegible] 23,248

Against restoring the deposites and [illegible] 17,027

161,392 in favor of restoring the deposites and [illegible], and 17,027 against any action; and [illegible] this administration professes to be governed by [illegible] of the People!—[Nash.

[illegible] RESPONSIBLE MEN.—A correspondent [illegible] from the Western District of this State as [illegible] Evans for the District! Martin Van Buren [illegible] the ticket. The people won't support him, [illegible] Van Buren leaders can't even raise a good [illegible] man for the District. Guess we'll go [illegible] Evans after all, more though. As he did not [illegible] to Van [illegible] him! [illegible] (Tennessee) Whig Banner.

POLITICAL.

From the United States Telegraph.

A STATE FOR SALE.

It will be observed, by the extract below, that some of the good whole-hog Jackson men of Mississippi have offered the State for sale.—The price is to be the Chickasaw Fund, which, it is stated, will amount to about seven millions. The extract is from a communication made to a Jackson Convention of that State; and we find it published in the Globe, to let other States, we presume, know, that if they wish to dispose of themselves, a purchaser and master may be found.

This Chickasaw Fund, which is to relieve the State of Mississippi from all pecuniary embarrassments, is at the disposal of the President; and it is too evident that the object of the communication to the Convention is to let the people of the State know, that, by supporting Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, they can get these seven millions, which will be distributed, of course, among those who are active in support of the Van Buren ticket. A more palpable act of the grossest corruption was never exhibited. When the Pretorian bands of Rome put up the Emperorship for sale, which was purchased by Didius Silanus, it was considered, even in that corrupt age, as the demon of infamy—as a stain which nothing could wipe away. But here we see a convention of Democratic Republicans offering to sell their State for the privilege of robbing a few miserable Indians. And those to whom the offer is made, not to be behind in corruption, assent to the bargain. We say assent to the bargain, for we consider the approbation expressed by the Government official, of the contents of the communication, as intended, expressly, to make known the consent of the Executive to the base barter proposed. We shall soon have a fair opportunity of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of a disparaging remark made in relation to the people of these States, by a European statesman, "that we were rotten before we were ripe." The corruptions and derelictions of principle we have seen during the last five years—the avidity with which open social plunder has been perpetrated—the open unblushing audacity with which this infamous proposition is made, and its acceptance by the Government official, does evince that there is some truth in the remark.

Extract from the communication made to the Convention:

"It was, moreover, thought advisable, at the public meeting I attended, that some means should be devised to prevent the United States Bank from continuing to embarrass the State Banks and distress the people of Mississippi. If the State Banks issue more paper than they have specie to redeem, they hazard their safety; because the U. States Bank has ceased to put out *its own paper*, but gathers up the local Bank paper, returns it immediately to the local Banks, or discounts it to such individuals as will take it to the local Banks and drain them of their specie. This reduces the currency of the country to the same thing as specie. It is the *distress measure* of Mr. Biddle's invention. There appears to be no mode of counteracting it, other than by inviting capital into the State. New York has fortified herself against the measure by a loan of six millions. Mississippi need not borrow. Nothing else need be done than to create stocks for the investment of the funds arising be brought into market. Under the treaty, there will be about seven millions surplus money belonging to the Chickasaws. These Indians have appointed the President of the United States their agent, and authorized him to invest it in stocks, during fifty years, for their benefit. The President would, no doubt, prefer investing it in stocks in the State wherein the land lies, provided they could be made as profitable and as safe as elsewhere.—If Mississippi will but act in this matter, and open the door to the President by creating the stocks, then our State will soon be able to bid defiance to any and all the distress measures which the United States' Bank can institute or keep on foot."

The Globe describes the communication from which the above extract is made, as "an admirable letter," "remarkable for its *just conception of the attitude* of public affairs;" and as containing views which the "constituents" of the individual desired should be laid before the Convention. And it goes on to express the wish that the Democratic editors will publish it no doubt, that the mouths of the people in the other States may be set to watering at the prospect of touching the seven millions which the good democrats of Mississippi have now spiced before them. And the political profligates may be set to work to contrive some plan by which a golden shower may fall upon them also, through Executive favor.

But not the least curious part of this communication is, that the person who made it, and who recommended this plan of relieving and sustaining the State Banks, is also a warm opponent of all Banks; and this very communication gives a glowing picture of the happiness and prosperity of Mississippi when they had no Bank, and when the poor industrious man could borrow from his rich neighbor, who he would make the people of Mississippi believe will loan their money on better terms than it can be got from the Banks. This humbuggery is a fit counterpart of the corrupt proposition to sell the State for the use of the Chickasaw Fund.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.

The effects upon the Financial Administration of the Government of the Executive usurpation in removing the Public Deposites, are only just beginning to be felt. They will be felt more sensibly every day, until, under their operations, if the "Experiment" be persevered in, the wheels of the Government will certainly come to a stand still.

As long as the Treasury had money remaining in the Bank of the United States, which could be transferred as wanted, and lent to the favored Banks upon occasion, it was all smooth sailing for the Executive, and fair weather with its Pet Banks.—These halcyon days, however, could only last a certain term; after which both the President's advisers and his Pets must, if they reasoned at all, have expected a rough sea and rougher weather. They who predicted it, whether the Administration expected it or not, already see unerring signs of the coming trouble.

Upon the case of the Arkansas Judge, whose agent was offered a draft upon Natchez in payment of his salary, we have already had occasion to remark. A similar case occurred here one day last week, in which the draft of a United States Judge, in one of the Southern States, for his salary, was protested, because the Department would only pay it by a check *on a Bank in Mobile*. Cases of this description are of every day occurrence, and will of course multiply in proportion as the necessity of the Treasury to use the funds in its distant deposite Banks increases. Never before now, the reader will please to understand, (except during the severe pressure of the late war,) was the Treasury unable or unwilling to pay, upon demand at Washington, any just claims upon it. For the first time, it fobbs off its Judges and other creditors with checks on distant Banks, which they may get cashed how and when they can. What can any man do here in Washington, where he comes or sends to get his money, with a check on a Bank in Natchez, or in Mobile? Will any one cash it for him? Can he sell it? Why, he can hardly give it away. For any practical present utility to him, he might as well be possessed of a ragged leaf torn out of last year's Almanack. Not, as the reader will perceive, that the Banks are not in good credit at home, but that their paper is not current, and cannot be realised at less expense and loss of time than by taking or sending their drafts to their own doors for payment.

Heretofore, a single line from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank of the United States effected the transfer of millions of dollars wherever wanted by the Government. In his vindictive personal war against the Bank, the President has wantonly thrown away the advantages of this facility, the want of which is yet scarcely *begun* to be felt. The individual cases we have mentioned are but faintly illustrative of the general embarrassment which the Treasury will have to encounter. Suppose fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to be wanted to pay off a national ship, either at home or abroad: What will the Purser do with a draft upon a Bank at Natchez, or at Mobile, for his money? Is the ship's crew to remain unpaid until he can travel eleven or twelve hundred miles over land, and get fifty or a hundred boxes of dollars for his draft? and when he gets his ton or two of silver, how is he to transport it to Norfolk, New York, or Portsmouth? And who is to pay the cost of this operation?—*National Intelligencer.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following, says a New York paper, is an extract of a letter from a gentleman whose authority and information are of a character not to be questioned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17th, 1834.

Dear Sir—The course of the Jackson party presses in relation to the recent determination of the Bank to extend its business, and thereby counteract as far as practicable, the destructive crusade of the administration against the currency of the country, is characteristic of those whose only rule of conduct is to glorify as much as possible the Hero of half a dozen wars, and censure and condemn whatever *he* does not approve. When the deposites were removed from the vaults of the Bank, and the organ of the administration threatening to make the institution stop payment; and when the brokers were *hired* by the administration to make a run upon the Branches of the Institution supposed to be weakest,—there was no alternative for it to adopt, but gradually to call in its issues and strengthen the weakest points. The doing so, was considered good cause of censure by the party press; and from the day of the removal of the deposites until within the past week, the people have constantly been called upon to condemn the Bank for its unfeeling disregard of their sufferings. The Institution in the mean time has been industriously occupied in calling its funds from abroad and importing *specie*, which as soon as it arrived, has been re-shipped to its different branches in order to place them beyond the reach of the administration and their brokers. After six months thus employed at an immense cost, the Institution finds itself in a position to put at defiance the malice of its enemies, and by extending its business, relieve the wants of the People, without in any way endangering its own safety

This it has declared its willingness to do, and now behold the whole pack of party presses is in full cry against it for daring to extend its business and hereby counteract the machinations of the stock jobbers of the Kitchen Cabinet? Was there ever any thing more inconsistent than the course of these papers as regards the Bank? With what face can they now censure the very course which they have been demanding for months? The truth is, they wanted the Bank to extend before it had fortified itself by the importation of *specie*, and the distribution of it among its Branches, and then their vain-glorious boasting that the "monster" lay prostrate at the foot of the Secretary of the Treasury, might have been realized.

But there are other reasons for their hostility to this measure of the Bank. In the first place, it takes from them all *pretence* for continuing the cry that the Institution is oppressing the People; and secondly, it will cause the Kitchen Cabinet and their allies to lose money on their *stock speculations*. They have been selling largely on time in your city and here, and they see, in this proceeding of the Bank, the certainty that money will be abundant, and of course the stocks that they have sold at low prices must be bought for delivery at a heavy advance.

You may most confidently publish that the Bank is determined to extend, gradually but regularly at all the Branches, and that this course will be continued so long as it can be with safety. Nothing but the rapid exportation of specie from the country can render a change necessary, and of this there is no danger. In this city the discounts of the Bank have been extended already, nearly 300,000 dollars, and in your city upwards of 100,000 dollars. That they have not been further extended with you, is attributable solely to your Directors; because they have orders *not* to curtail, *not* to call for balances, and to *extend* at their discretion.—We may confidently expect to see the business of the country revive under this state of things, and no little credit is due to the Bank for the wise measures it has taken to enable it to grant relief in defiance of the hostility of the Executive, and without danger to itself. Yours &c:

ANOTHER COLLAR OFF.

Col. James P. Bull, for several years Editor of the "Bradford Settler," an early and staunch supporter of General Jackson, who now holds the office of Prothonotary for Bradford County, has recently renounced the Administration. The following is an extract from his letter:

"I was strongly attached to Gen. Jackson, and had what Mr. Van Buren thought, "glory enough"—the honor of serving under the Chief, with a higher salary than I expect ever to receive again; and I never could have believed that Gen. Jackson could be persuaded to advocate the arbitrary and despotic principles contained in the Protest, had I not, like St. Thomas, put my fingers in the marks. But he has passed the Rubicon, and unless I am altogether deceived in the character and tendency of the Executive power claimed by him, the people's sanction of it will prove as ruinous to the liberties of this country, as the passage of Rubicon, by Cæsar, was to the ancient Republic. Opposition to Gen. Jackson had no attractions for me.

I adhered to him after he had done what I could not approve, still endeavoring to separate the man from the measure, I clung to him like a child to a dying father, determined not to give him up. I loved his character. There is in it a boldness which I still admire. But when the sad catastrophe arrives, which presents no alternative but breaking the cords of long cherished attachment to an individual, or of advancing measures which I firmly believe have no other tendency than the entire destruction of liberty and the establishment of a despotism over this country, my choice could no longer be postponed.

I gave up the man for the principle—my attachment to Gen. Jackson for the country. I may be mistaken in my opinion—there may be less danger than I apprehend. God grant there may be. But such are the unwilling convictions of my own judgment, and, come what may, no hope or fear—no threatened displeasure or promised reward, shall change my purpose. I shall continue to oppose what I believe to be the most arbitrary, despotic, and dangerous doctrines ever advocated in this country, not even excepting those of Alexander Hamilton. J. P. BULL.

THE KITCHEN CABINET,

"A power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."—It has been alleged from time to time, by the opposition, that an irresponsible cabal, called the Kitchen Cabinet, has directed the movements of the President. That a set of men who had betrayed their friends, *forgotten* their creditors, and sold themselves, were now the sources of honor and office, the main spring of the operationsat Washington.

It was alleged that such a man as Amos Kendal, after receiving every kindness and liberality from Mr. Clay, who had been nursed in sickness, and aided in distress by the patriot of Ashland, was become his bitterest enemy, and now led the hirelings of Jacksonism to the attack on his former benefactor.

Blair, the editor of the Globe, was also pointed out as one of the coterie who ascended the grand staircase of the infallible Jackson, and kissed his toe with reverential awe. A man who borrowed $20,000 of the United States Bank, and never paid it, and who, having been set up in trade by a tax on office holders, now sustained himself on the *liberal* expenditures of the Post Office.

There was another worthy whose moral principle was not strong enough to respect female innocence even in a marble palace, and he was said to belong to the conclave of the Kitchen.

If any doubt could exist as to the improper influence men like these exercised at Washington, it was the doubt of the eye that *saw*, and the ear that *heard*. Two or three facts are at least worthy of notice. How comes it that while the Cabinet has so repeatedly been broken up and dispersed, while such men as Branch, Berrien, Ingham, Duane, and McLane, are driven from their offices, such as Blair, Kendall, and Lewis, remain undisturbed? Why have not these *units* been broken up as well as the others? *For the reason* that they have had General Jackson's confidence, and have been the cause of the removal of abler men.

We ask why Mr. Ritchie, whom Gen. Jackson pronounced the greatest scoundrel in the United States, attempted to obtain the appointment of Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England, by writing letters to Wm. B. Lewis? Why did he not address the President, or the members of the Cabinet? If it was so important an affair as even in his opinion to require an extra meeting of the Senate, why did he not write to those persons who were the President's responsible advisers? There can be no other reason given than that Mr. Ritchie knew the influence of the Kitchen Cabinet was greater than that of any other persons.

And finally, why is the defaulter, Mr. Barry, allowed to retain his office after his wilful violation of the laws, and his profligate expenditure of the people's money to sustain corrupt political partizans? Other members of the Cabinet have been obliged to quit their posts for a violation of the *wishes* of the President, while the Postmaster General, the most daring usurper of power ever seen in our country, (always excepting the General himself) is always to remain in the situation he has disgraced.

The answer is plain. The Kitchen Cabinet have the power, the inclination and the determination to shelter him, if possible, from popular indignation, for the sake of the *uses* to which they put his department.

And these are the men that have the ear of the President, and direct his fury against all who dare to differ from him in sentiment. These are the wretches who lord it over ten millions of people.—*Albany Advertiser.*

THE GOLD COIN BILL.

The following sensible business like remarks on the subject of the gold coin bill, are from the New York Mercantile. What a contrast between them and the fustian and rant of the Globe on the same subject, which have appeared in that paper for the last month. When exchange is at par, an English sovereign may be imported into this country for $4,44, adding 9 cts. for interests, insurance, freight, &c. making $4,53,—By the law under discussion, a sovereign is worth $4,84, making a clear profit on importation, exchange being at par, of 7 per cent. Two reasons will operate to make exchange rise. In the first place it will be purchased for the purpose of importing gold, which will continue till it has risen to 7 per cent premium; this will absorb a great portion of the bills, and the necessity of paying for our imports will make a still further rise, which must continue, till specie will become the cheapest remittance. Let it be remembered that the factitious increase in value which has been given to gold, by its being converted from an uncurrent into a current coin, will not obtain abroad. If we remit gold, what will it cost us to place a sovereign in London? In the first place we pay for it here $4,84, add interest for one month 2½ cents, freight and insurance 4½ cents, transportation &c. here and in England 1 cent, total $4.92 which will exactly equal a bill at 11 per cent. As soon as exchange rises above this sum, gold will go out. We believe that it will not go so high, because we think silver has been placed at too low a relative value, consequently will be sent abroad before exchange gets up to that rate. This subject will not be long a matter of surmise. We shall have an abundance of specie in the country, not in consequence of this bill, but from the increase in our exports as compared with our imports. As soon as we get more than we want, it will naturally and properly go abroad in payment for an increased import, by which the business of our merchants will be benefitted. Should gold and silver go out together, and form equally good remittances, it will prove that the correct relative value has been found. Should Silver be the first to commence the retrogade march, as we predict, it will prove that gold has been valued too high. We do not anticipate any evils, should it prove as we say. Not one dollar more or less specie can, by the passage of any law regulating its value, be kept in a country. The relative proportions of the gold and silver may be altered, but the whole quantity will remain the same.

We call on the Argus to explain WHY General Jackson has made Mr. Forsyth Secretary of State, when *he is in favor of the United States Bank?*—*Alb. Daily Advertiser.*

That is very easily done. Neither General Jackson, nor the Kitchen Cabinet, care one straw whether a man is for or against the bank—for or against a tariff—for or against internal improvement—or for or against any thing else—provided he will support, through thick and thin, whatever the President does. The same with Mr. Van Buren; so long as an individual will support his pretensions for the Presidency, he cares for nothing else. And as all parties found that Mr. Forsyth is the very man to do this, what possible objection could there be to him.

To show farther how little coincidence of opinion has been looked at in forming the Cabinet, we find in it Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Dickerson. The one ultra in favor of the tariff; the other vowing he will "die in the last ditch" in opposition to it. It is generally understood that Mr. Forsyth has thought better about it, and is not disposed to die this time.—*United States Telegraph.*

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

The United States Mail Stage, from Wheeling to Baltimore, was attacked near the top of a mountain, 17 miles beyond Cumberland, not far from a dismal place called the "Shades of Death," on the night of Wednesday last, at about 10 o'clock, by two highwaymen. They had cut some brush and thrown it across that part of the road mostly travelled, and as the Stage was ascending the mountain, one of them sprung out from the bushes and seized one of the leaders by the bridle, and stopped the stage, and told the driver to get down, which he refused to do, but kept whipping up his horses; in the mean time the robber kept calling on his comrade, who was near the stage door, to fire at the driver, saying, "you damned coward, why dont you fire at him." The robber who was behind the stage, asked the driver how many passengers he had, to which he replied, he had a full load.

One of the passengers, who sat on the front seat, noticed that the robber then examined the baggage, and finding an unusual number of trunks on the rack, he would not venture in front of the stage door afterwards; but the other robber, when he saw his comrade backward, turned the two leading horses square round, so that their heads were down the mountain, and those of the wheel horses up; he then wound the lines round his arm, and began to unhitch the horses. The driver then summoned all his strength, and struck his horses so fast and hard, that they broke away before he could effect his purpose; and by keeping the stage on the full run for three miles, finally got away. The robber who seized the forward horses had on a gown supposed to be made of tow linen, that entirely covered him from head to heels—it came over his head and was tied round the neck—he had a belt round the waist, and holes cut where the eyes and mouth should be, to enable him to see and speak. The other had on a black mask, which entirely covered his face, white jacket, and dark pantaloons. Taken together, it was the most daring attempt, and was near succeeding, and should admonish those who travel to go armed. There were five men and one woman in the stage, but none of them armed.—[*Baltimore Patriot.*

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

The Boston papers, received by this day's mail, contain the following particulars respecting the robbery of the Bank of Norfolk, at Roxbury, which was entered last Tuesday night by means of false brass keys, and robbed of $22,000 in bills, and $2,400 in specie. There was in the vaults, to which the rogues had free access, being of the new emission, upwards of $40,000 which they threw aside and left, taking only bills of the old emission of Perkins' steel plate, which had been withdrawn from circulation. The Bank has given public notice that it will not redeem the bills of the latter emission. The robbery was discovered early this morning, but the locks were left in such condition that they were unable to get the doors open till 12 o'clock, M. A reward of $3,000 is offered for information leading to the detection of the robbers, and recovery of the money.

The bills taken were of the denomination of $5 and $10, Perkins' old plate. The public are cautioned against taking them, as the Bank has called in their issue, and most of the bills have already been redeemed. They were signed by John Bartlett, President; C. Hickling, Cashier. No suspicion yet rests on any one, nor has any information been received, by whom this extensive robbery was so adroitly accomplished. We predict, however, from the active operations now in progress, that the perpetrators will not long remain undiscovered.—*New York Evening Star.*

The Reverend Mr. Brown.—It is known to our readers that Mr. O. B. Brown, who figured so largely in the Post Office expose, is now at Saratoga. By a gentleman just from there, we have heard an anecdote respecting him, which is so good, we cannot refrain from giving it. A celebrated juggler was one day giving specimens of his skill in the bar room of one of the hotels, and amongst other things he asserted that he could balance, on his chin, a pole with four fifty sixes at the end of it. The Reverend Obadiah, who we suppose had just stepped in to try the Madeira, hearing the assertion, expressed his doubts on the subject. "Indeed, sir," said the juggler, "I can balance any thing in the world, except the Post Office Accounts." A roar of laughter succeeded this speech, and the Reverend gentleman took himself off.

[*N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY:::::::AUGUST 23, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Anson—Alexander Little, Senate; Alexander W. Brandon, and Pleasant M. Kittrell, Commons.

Ashe—Noah Mast, Senate; Jonathan Horton, and Toliver Witcher, Commons.

Beaufort—John McWilliams, Senate; H. S. Clark, and Samuel Smallwood, Commons.

Bertie—A. W. Mebane, Senate; D. Outlaw, and T. J. Pugh, Commons.

Bladen—John J. McMillan, Senate; Robert Lyon, and Amos Richardson, Commons.

Brunswick—Maurice Moore, Senate; Robert McRackan, and —— Baker, Commons.

Cabarrus—George Kluttz, Senate; D. M. Barringer, and Jacob Williams, Commons; William H. Archibald, Sheriff. State of the Poll.....Senate: Kluttz, 188; Young, 147; A. C. McKee, 166—Commons: Barringer, 708; Williams, 484; McLane, 387.

Carteret—Otway Burns, Senate; James Manney, and Elijah S. Bell, Commons.

Caswell—James Kerr, Senate; John A. Brown, and Littleton A. Gwyn, Commons.

Chatham—Hugh McQueen, Senate; J. C. Cotton, and W. Foshee, Commons.

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, Senate; Abner Hartley, and Frederick P. Latham, Commons.

Town of Newbern—Mathias E. Manly.

Columbus—Caleb Stevens, Senate; Marmaduke Powell, and —— Frink, Commons.

Cumberland—D. McCormick, Senate; Dillon Jordan, and David McNeill, Commons.

Town of Fayetteville—James Seawell.

Currituck—Daniel Lindsay, Senate; Joshua Harrison, and Wallace Bray, Commons.

Davidson—John A. Hogan, Senate; George Smith, and Chas. Brummel, Commons; W. Kennedy, Sheriff. State of the Poll....Senate: Hogan, 580; Walser, 223—Commons: Smith, 1075; Brummel, 887; Grubb, 322; Williams, 305—Sheriff: Kennedy, 983; Wiseman, 414.

Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Senate; Jos. J. Macklin, and William H. Battle, Commons.

Green—Wyatt Moye, Senate; James Harper, and James Williams, Commons.

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, Senate; Wm. Adams, and Jesse Lindsay, Commons.

Halifax—John Branch, Senate; J. R. J. Daniel, and William L. Long, Commons.

Town of Halifax—Thomas Ousby.

Hyde—Caleb Spencer, Senate; Benjamin Watson, and Joseph Swindle, Commons.

Iredell—J. P. Caldwell, Senate; Solomon Lowdermilk, and James A. King, Commons; Joseph M. Bogle, Sheriff. State of the Poll.....Senate: Caldwell, 579; Allison, 437——Commons: Lowdermilk, 1108; King, 1000; Potts, 527; White, 303.

Johnston—Hillory Wilder, Senate; James Tomlinson, and Josiah Houlder, Commons.

Jones—James Harrison, Senate; James Howard, and Nathan Foscue, Commons.

Lenoir—William D. Moseley, Senate; —— Davis, and George Whitfield, Commons.

Lincoln—Bartlett Shipp, Senate; Henry Cansler, and Michael Hoke, Commons; L. Ward, Sheriff. State of the Poll....Senate: Shipp, 804; Reinhardt, 623——Commons: Cansler, 1406; Hoke, 1241; Monday, 1149; Roberts, 804.

Mecklenburg—William H. McLeary, Senate; Wm. J. Alexander, and J. M. Hutchinson, Commons; Sheriff, Joseph McConnaughey. State of the Poll....Senate: McLeary, 611; Maxwell, 465—Commons: Alexander, 1056; Hutchinson, 1025; Greer, 910.

Moore—C. Dowd, Senate; William Wadsworth, and Angus McDonald, Commons.

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, Senate; Francis Locke, and Edmund F. Lilly, Commons.

Northampton—William B. Lockhart, Senate; A. B. Smith, and —— Crump, Commons.

Orange—William Montgomery, Senate; Joseph Allison, and John Stockard, Commons.

Town of Hillsborough—William A. Graham.

Person—Robert Vanhook, Senate; Robert Jones, and James M. Williamson, Commons.

Pitt—Alfred Moye, Senate; Luke Albritton, and J. C. Foreman, Commons.

Randolph—A. Staley, Senate; Zebedee Rush, and B. Hawkins, Commons.

Richmond—John Fairley, Senate; James Williams, and Isaac Dockery, Commons.

Robeson—Shadrach Howell, Senate; Edward Lee, and Giles S. McLean, Commons.

Rutherford—B. H. Denham, Senate; David Hamrick, and J. H. Bedford, Commons.

Surry—W. P. Dobson, Senate; Harrison M. Waugh, and Pleasant Henderson, Commons.

Town of Wilmington—Edward B. Dudley.

Wake—Samuel Whitaker, Senate; Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and Wesley Jones, Commons.

Wayne—Gabriel Sherard, Senate; Calvin Coor, and William Fort, Commons.

Washington—Charles Phelps, Senate; Uriah Swanner, and Absalom Davenport, Commons.

Wilkes—James Wellborn, Senate; William Horton, and Benjamin T. Martin, Commons. State of the Poll ...Senate: Wellborn, 415; Jones, 381—Commons: Horton, 678; Martin, 661; Dodge, 661; Bradly, 365; Cryder, (for Jackson,) 46!

☞ The Newbern Spectator says:

"Of the twenty-five Members of Assembly elected by this and the neighboring counties, *nineteen* are avowedly Anti-Jackson.—Rip is waking up!"

The Washington (North Carolina) Whig says:

"Our third page will exhibit the result of the Elections in this county. We congratulate our friends on the success of our common cause, and rejoice to see our people awake to their true interests. Where are now the supporters of that power-monopolizing despot who is cried up by his adherents as the body and soul of the Union?—who is even worshipped by them, as a god! Where, we ask, are now the advocates of "the Government?" They are prostrated completely! In the County of Pitt, they have not only been beaten, but *shamefully* beaten—entirely and utterly routed! *Here*, the state of their cause is, *if possible*, still more desperate; for they have not been able even to rake up a candidate; and they have allowed the WHIGS to walk over the ground unopposed!

"It is cheering to see, at last, the eyes of men open to a sense of what are their rights; and still more so, to witness the prostration of the props of that party whose abominations had well nigh corrupted the land."

We too could name several Counties, *in the West*, in which the name of Jackson would, *once*, "have stood against the world," but where, *now*, there are few so poor as to "do him reverence." Why is all this change? The Treasury-*pap-eaters*, and Hickory-*sap-suckers*, would fain ascribe it to the fickleness of the People, but it is not so. The People are the same now that they were when Jackson was elected: he it is who is changed, or, rather, who has failed to practice upon the principles that he professed to be guided by; and hence the People began to fly from him as soon as they discovered the odious features of despotism under the assumed veil of patriotism.

STATE OF PARTIES.

Some of our readers will probably remember, that, during the sitting of our State Legislature last year we remarked, in this paper, that *Van Burenism* was down in North Carolina, and Jacksonism *going down*.

The whole of the elections have not yet been heard from; but enough has been ascertained to convince us that we were right in our assertion last winter. Many counties heretofore sending members exclusively of the Administration party, have this year elected *none but Whigs*.

There is certainly a great gain since last year in the Whig ranks; and, although we will not speak confidently of any future event, we will say that we entertain strong hopes that the Whigs will be in the ascendant in the next Legislature.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

It will be seen, by the Presentment in a succeeding column, that the populous and respectable County of Burke has followed the example of her large and wealthy neighbor (Lincoln) in urging upon the State at large the necessity of Reform.

We are confident there is not another sovereign community in the whole Confederacy that would have borne half so long, and half so patiently, a tithe of the radical defects and grievances which we have endured under our Constitution.

It has hitherto, indeed, been borne with so much meekness, that many of our Eastern fellow-citizens appear to think there is not energy enough in the West to throw off the unequal burden. We trust, however, that they will no longer indulge this delusion, for such they may be assured it is.

"There is no mistake" about the fixed determination of the West to put an end, *within twelve months*, to the existing order of things.

We are more than willing, we are anxious, to make the adjustment in such a manner as will cause the least excitement among the members of the same great family. But accomplished it must and will be; and if any other spirit than one of kindness and compromise shall attend the accomplishment of the reform, the West will certainly be blameless.

One more effort will be made through the medium of the Legislature. If that fails, the people will take that course which is recognized by the true theory of our Republican institutions.

MORE HUMBUGGERY AND MAN-WORSHIP.

The following paragraph, first published in the servile Globe, and copied thence into the columns of all the obedient satellites, is at once ridiculous and disgusting:

"*Jackson Gold.*—We have had the pleasure to see some of the new gold coinage of Half-Eagles; and seldom have we beheld a more beautiful coin. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Mint may be able to supply all the pressing demands for it—and that every independent citizen may obtain a few pieces to carry and preserve as a charm against the sorceries of the mammoth. We understand that from $20,000 to $25,000 a day can be struck off. The promptitude of the Treasury and the Mint, on this subject, will be duly appreciated by the public."

Has General Jackson bought the Mint of the United States, that the Globe calls the gold coin made there "*Jackson Gold?*" Or does it belong to the President, as one of the incidents of the Executive's right to the public property? Does the Mint work any faster than it did before the deposites were removed?—and is any more gold sent there to be coined in consequence of that removal?

The *Jackson Editors*—those who belong to him as much as his negroes do—evidently wish to make the People believe that such are facts.

But the People have been quizzed this way a little too often. They have become justly suspicious of every thing named Jackson; and, if the name were stamped upon the new coin, as much as the People desire to handle gold, they would suspect and reject it as *counterfeit*. They would remember that Jackson Republicanism is despotism; Jackson economy, extravagance; Jackson reform, corruption;—and they would naturally infer that Jackson gold was nothing more than *brass*.

HORRID MURDER!

A letter from a gentleman in Montgomery County informs us that on the night of the 6th instant the Rev. Thomas Philips was shot dead at his own house.

He was aroused from his bed by the barking of the dogs, and the noise made by stones thrown against the house: he took his gun and went into the piazza to see the cause of the disturbance, and was immediately shot down. Three large and fourteen small slugs were found in his body by the jury called in upon the occasion. Nothing more was known of this horrid affair when our informant wrote.

☞ A Western Editor complains that the Northern and Eastern papers are in the habit of cheating him, and his brethren in the beautiful West, out of all the credit they might acquire with their pens, by quoting articles from them, and merely saying "From a Western paper."

This is, in our opinion, just ground for a "protest." We are sometimes treated in the same way; some Northern or Southern member of our fraternity will quote from our columns, and tell his readers it is from "a North Carolina paper."

Now, we solemnly "*protest*" against this practice. If they don't like to be more specific, we would be better satisfied that they would *all* do as a *few have done*—give *no credit at all*. We should then have at least the private gratification of knowing that our poor bantlings of the brain had found such favor with *honorable* men of *taste and judgment* as to become their adopted children.

☞ "Mechanic's Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements."—We have received the first number of the fourth volume of this work, which is published by Mr. D. K. Minor, New York.

This Magazine contains original and selected matter on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader; but it is more especially interesting to Mechanics and other laboring men, as it is a very neat and cheap repository of useful inventions and improvements, as its name indicates. It is embellished with neat engravings to represent such mechanical inventions as are described in its columns.

The price is $3 per annum, in advance; and subscribers can receive it in weekly numbers of 16 pages, or monthly, comprising 64 pages.

We would take pleasure in receiving subscriptions.

☞ We received, the other day, a letter from Pendleton, South Carolina, in which the writer, who signs himself LEMUEL G. LAVENDER, threatens us with his wrath for some of our strictures on the "Butcher-Knife" patriots.

Surely mister *lavender* cannot think that we intended to include *him* in a party of such warlike character! No, no: his name alone will exempt him from the suspicion of belonging to it. He "smells too sweet," to have any affinity for "villainous saltpetre;" yet we dare say that,

"But for those vile *guns*,
He might himself have been a *soldier*."

☞ The Western Weekly Review mentions, among other exchange papers lately received, "The Chameleon," which he says "is a very small paper, devoted to very small matters."

If we were to judge of the political hue of the paper from its name, we should place it under the genus of that consistent and unvarying print the "Richmond Enquirer."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. Editor: I am glad to see that the Heroes of the Revolution are not yet forgotten. At a Company Muster in Cabarrus County, (Captain Elias Misenhimer's Company,) on the 29th of July, the Revolutionary Soldiers in the bounds of the Company, who were previously invited to attend, met, (seven in number,) and were escorted, with a band of music, and by the candidates of the County, to a grove, where they were seated near the Flag that had in olden time proudly waved with the inscription of "Liberty or Death."

By the request of the Officers of the Company, Col. D. M. Barringer delivered an appropriate and feeling address on the occasion, in which he expressed the heartfelt gratitude still entertained towards the surviving Heroes of the Revolution; and, as the days of their youth had been spent in obtaining that liberty which we now enjoy, he hoped that the remainder of their days would be spent in peace—that the last sun that ever would set upon their heads, blossoming for the grave, would still leave the Flag waving in the vault of heaven, and their sons and daughters surrounding the standard of that liberty which their forefathers had so dearly purchased and left unto them—with the hope that they would preserve and hand it down to succeeding generations. AN EYE-WITNESS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—*Burke County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, July Term, 1834.

The Grand Jurors for the County aforesaid, having received and examined the proceedings of a meeting of the Members of the last Legislature, held in Raleigh, January 11th, 1834, accompanied by an Address of six distinguished gentlemen, recommending a change of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina; and, deeply impressed with the great inequality in our Representation, both by population and taxation, as set forth in said Address, and of the grand necessity of reform, feel it to be their imperious duty to Present to the candid consideration of the Citizens of this County and State generally—

That the present form of our Constitution is not based upon the principles of equality and true republicanism; that it gives to the minority, through their representation in the Legislature, the right to legislate for and tax the majority. We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of argument to point out the necessity of a reform, inasmuch as we are well aware that every impartial individual is sensible of its importance—if from nothing else, from the circumstance that *twenty-four Counties do not pay a sufficiency to defray the expenses of their members*, as the Reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller will show.

We Present, that memorials, petitions, and remonstrances, have been laid before the Legislature, for a redress of grievances, which were treated with the utmost indifference and neglect.

We further Present, that it was clearly shown to the Legislature that thirty thousand freemen voted for a change of the Constitution, while only two thousand voted against it. Thus the voice of the People, fairly and almost unanimously expressed, was suffered to pass by like an idle tale, either unheard or indignantly disregarded. Such conduct we think inconsistent with every principle of republicanism, and characteristic of despotism alone. We suggest the propriety of bringing the subject before the next Legislature, and trust that, by a concerted action on the part of the Counties of Western North Carolina, in setting forth their grievances, and referring to our often-expressed desire, by petitions, by votes, by presentments, &c., to obtain a redress of our grievances, and with a hope that a sense of justice will induce our Eastern brethren to meet us upon the principles of concession and compromise, and to change the Constitution, as suggested in the Address alluded to; which change we conceive to be characteristic of our institutions, and would give us our just rights in the councils of the State, according to population and taxation, and restore our exhausted Treasury to more than its original wealth, without recourse to an increase of taxation upon the Citizens of the State.

The Grand Jurors request that the Worshipful Court cause this Presentment to be certified by the Clerk, and transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he lay it before the next Legislature of the State.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.

BERRY BURNETT, *Foreman;*

GEORGE HARTLEY,	JOHN THOMPSON,
HENRY SMITH,	WILLAIM HIGGINS,
JOSEPH NOBBITT,	JAMES FOX,
BARNET MOORE,	HENRY TWIGGS,
JOHN DOBSON,	ISRAEL SIMMONS,
JOHN HUNTER,	AND'w. D. KINCAID,
ABRAHAM KELLER,	JESSE HARTLEY,
THO. M. HEMPHILL,	HENRY REEL.
BRYANT GIBBS,	

Ordered, That the foregoing be published in the Salisbury Western Carolinian,

Test: J. J. ERWIN, Clerk.

From the New York Evening Star, of August 9, 1834.

CHOLERA.

In consequence of the well ascertained fact that a number of sudden deaths had occurred in this city within the last fortnight, and also, the necessarily excited state of the public mind, from the existence of cholera in Montreal, a meeting of the Board of Health of New York was held this day, at noon, when the following Report on the health of the city was officially announced by that body.

Board of Health, 12 o'clock, Noon, *New York, August 9th*, 1834.

In the discharge of the delicate and responsible duty devolving upon them, and justly appreciating the great interests committed to their charge, the Board of Health have deemed an official communication to their fellow-citizens both proper and expedient at the present time. The fearful ravages of the malignant disease which desolated our city two years since, are too fresh in the memory of the citizens, not to render them exceedingly sensitive to every indication of a return of that fearful malady. Rumors, however vague and unfounded, are calculated inevitably to excite alarm, and to produce the result most strongly deprecated by those who circulate them. To the end that there may be no unnecessary apprehension in the public mind, in relation to the prevalence of any epidemic disease, the Board of Health will, from time to time, as circumstances may seem to require, communicate all the information in their possession on a subject of such deep importance to the community.

During the last week, various reports were circulated of the existence of Cholera in our city.—The attention of the authorities was in every instance immediately directed to an investigation of the facts. In no case, however, was there found sufficient reason to justify an official announcement of the existence among us of the disease known as the Asiatic Cholera. At the meeting of the Board on Friday, the 1st inst., it was stated that *four cases* and *one death* had occurred, in which the symptoms were strongly marked; but in neither instance was there any evidence that the disease partook of a malignant character. Under these circumstances, the Board did not consider that the public good would be consulted by a publication at that time.

Since the period referred to, the attention of the Board of Health has been called to a number of cases reported as Cholera, of which seven had terminated fatally up to the evening of the 7th instant. During the last thirty-six hours further reports have been received, and seven deaths have occurred, making a total number of fourteen deaths since the 23d of July, by a disease pronounced by physicians to be Cholera. These cases were all, with a single exception, of an isolated character, and not traceable to any particular local cause. In the exception mentioned, three individuals died in one hour, but the attendant circumstances, the habits, occupation, and situation of the sufferers, were such, as to prevent either surprise or alarm at the result.

No evidence has yet come to the knowledge of this body that the disease has been communicated by contact or association. No interruption of the general health of the residents in the street or neighborhood has occurred, in consequence of the deaths referred to. The Board, therefore, feel justified in assuming the fact, that the type of the disease in these instances exhibits neither the epidemic nor the malignant character which constituted originally the great terror of Cholera.

The most assidious attention of this Board will be directed to every case of disease of a suspicious character which comes to the knowledge of the members. It is their determination at all times to communicate with their constituents in the spirit of truth and candor; and whenever they shall see cause to change their opinion as to the public health, however deeply they may regret the existence of such a necessity, they will nevertheless unhesitatingly avow the fact. They, therefore, ask with confidence, that their fellow-citizens will place full reliance upon the official communications of this body.

The Board of Health respectfully but earnestly recommend to the citizens, and all other inhabitants, to exercise prudence and discretion in their diet and general conduct; to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and from excesses of every kind; to practice habitual cleanliness in their persons; to cleanse their premises, and remove all impurities, by a frequent and free use of the well-known disinfecting agents.

With these precautions, and by the blessing of Providence, we may confidently expect that our community will be spared from the afflictious which attend the pestilence.

J. Morton, Secretary.

Board of Health, August 11—Noon.

The Board report, that, from noon on Saturday, till the same hour yesterday, there were three deaths; and from noon yesterday, to the same hour this day, there have been five deaths reported by the physicians as having occurred from Cholera.

Tuesday, August 12—Noon.

The Board of Health report, that since yesterday, at 12 o'clock, there have been reported, by Physicians, four deaths and twelve new cases of Cholera.

Wednesday, August 13—Noon.

The Board of Health report, that since yesterday, at 12 o'clock, there have been reported, by Physicians, six deaths and thirteen cases of Cholera.

J. MORTON, Secretary.

Princeton, (Ky.) July 18.

The Cholera.—In the extra issued last Friday, we gave the number of deaths that had occurred up to that date. Since that time there have been a number of new cases, and 11 deaths, making the entire number of deaths in this place 33; nine of whom are under five years of age; white persons 20; blacks 13. No new cases of maligniy since Sunday evening.—*Recorder.*

New Cotton.—Three bales were brought in yesterday and to-day. Col. Fitzsimons has the honor of being first this year, by half an hour, Jesse P. Green, of Burke county, being that close behind him. This was as tight a race as the one where the judges gave the winning horse 1¼ inch. Mr. Green, however, is ahead in the price. He got 15 cents, while Col. F. only got 13. Col. J. Hammond also sent in a bale this morning, which sold for 15 cents.—*Augusta Courier.*

Augusta, (Ga.) August 11.—A friend has sent us a beautiful sample of new Alvarado Cotton, raised in Columbia county. The seed was not planted till the 25th April. It is an early kind, is believed to bear more to the acre, and though this being the first open, may not be as fine and silky, it is a fair specimen of our staple.—*Courier.*

Spurious Gold Coin.—Persons who are not critical judges of metals should be careful that they are not imposed upon in receiving coin purporting to be gold. No metal in circulation is so easily counterfeited, and even the best judges may sometimes be deceived. These circumstances, we are told, have already been improved by sharpers.

We were informed yesterday by a respectable Broker of this city, that quantities of spurious gold coin are in circulation. They are said to be extremely well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges. Several store keepers have expressed to us their determination to receive no gold pieces, in consequence of the great difficulty in detecting attempts at imposition.—*Phil. Gazette.*

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for satisfactory proof against the person or persons who fractured the BELL of the EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this place. An outrage so malevolent, whether prompted by fanaticism, or by a spirit of wanton wickedness, deserves equally to be punished. This Church has been the frequent object of malicious mischief for the last two years; and its friends are determined to resist this by all the means in their power. THE VESTRY.

Salisbury, August 23, 1834.

BANK STOCK.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of Peggy Allison, deceased, offers for sale, Four Shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN SCOTT.

Salisbury, August 23, 1834. 2

Head-Quarters,
SALISBURY, August 21, 1834.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Wednesday the 24th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., with side arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 o'clock A. M., with their respective Companies—equipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Major-General.

By order: D. R. LYNN, Col. Com'd.
H. W. CONNER, Adj't.

August 23, 1834. tdm

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of John H. Garner & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, are requested to present them to John H. Garner, who is duly authorized to settle up the business of the concern.

Statesville, August 13, 1834.

☞ **NEW FIRM.**

Rob't W. Foard & J. H. Garner,

HAVING entered into Co-Partnership, and purchased the entire Stock of GOODS, Notes, and Accounts, of the late firm of John H. Garner & Co., respectfully beg leave to inform the former customers of the house, and the public in general, that they intend to

Continue the Business,
At the same Stand, in Statesville.

They have now on hand, a good assortment of articles, comprising almost every thing usually kept in this section of country; and shortly expect, from the North,

A Large Additional Stock of GOODS,

Which will comprize every thing that is NEW, HANDSOME, FASHIONABLE, AND SEASONABLE,

And their customers may rest assured that goods will be sold at very low prices.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce will be received, at cash prices, in exchange for goods.

FOARD & GARNER.

Statesville, August 23, 1834. 3t

State of North-Carolina:
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1834.

William Guy and others, vs. James Guy and others. } Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next—then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.

August 23, 1834. 6w

The Subscribers have on Hand,
AND FOR SALE,

At the Sign of the Green MORTAR, and Golden

(Together with their large Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c.)

The following additional Articles,
LATELY RECEIVED, viz:

WINES: Champaign, Madeira, Old Shery, Old Port, Teneriffe, Claret, and Sweet; London PORTER; Albany ALE; Newark CIDER;

Segars: Real Spanish, Half do., Medium do. and Common

Holland GIN; French, Peach, Apple Brandy; Jamaica, N. England RUM; Good WHISKEY; Cavendish Tobacco; Good and common do. Spanish smoking do. Fine-cut do. Common Twist do. FINE SOAPS, and a variety of PERFUMERY.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, August 16, 1834. 4t

SALISBURY
Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is $10 50—Drawing and Painting, $10—Music, $20—payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

SALISBURY
MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution
WILL COMMENCE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past [illegible] pledge themselves to enter upon the duties of the next session with renewed [illegible]

P. J. SPA[illegible]
T. W. SPA[illegible]

Salisbury, April 19, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN

We [illegible]

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of Land,

WITH good IMPROVEMENTS, lying in Iredell County, about a mile below the Buffalo-Ford road, and containing **707 Acres.** It joins George Roseman's and Henry Stirewalt's lands.

Any person wishing to buy, can ascertain the terms by applying to Charles Lyerly, residing on the place. CHRISTIAN KESLER.

August 16, 1834. 3t

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which may be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the concern will present them to P. J. F. Shaver, and persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him, as it is desirable that the business should be closed as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.

Salisbury, August 9, 1834.

Continuation of Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the friends of the above concern, and the public in general, that he intends to continue the Carriage Making Business, in all its various branches, on his own account, in a more central and business part of the town.

With this view, he has purchased of Cyrus W. West the whole of his Tools, stock of Timber, &c. and taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. West, situated between the Courthouse and the Western [illegible] Office, where he will be happy to attend to all orders which may be conferred upon him by his friends and the public.

☞ The stock of TIMBER on hand is of the most superior description, and has been undergoing the seasoning process for three years; which fact, added to the subscriber's intimate knowledge of all the various branches of his business, and his determination to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom, will, he hopes, insure to him a good portion of the patronage of persons desiring to purchase first-rate

Carriages, Gigs, Buggies, Sulkies, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

The Subscriber's charges for all descriptions of work will be as moderate as any in this section of country, and payments will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers.

JOHN W. RAINEY.

Salisbury, August 9, 1834. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.

Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va
August 2nd, 1834—8t*

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory,

The Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide [illegible] Shares of $100, and has appointed [illegible] ARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury, [illegible] Subscriptions. Information in relation to the [illegible] will be furnished on application [illegible] Lincolnton, or, as to the [illegible] by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES RIVINGS.

[illegible] June 28, 1834. tf

THE BANK
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN, SAM'L REEVES, WM. H. HORAH, } Commissioners.

Salisbury, June 7, 1834. 122A

Valuable Real Property,
IN LINCOLN COUNTY,
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,

Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres

Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine

Brick Building,

constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

2d Class....High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Lincolnton,
(LINCOLN COUNTY,)
On Wednesday the 27th August.

STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$5,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
10 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
20 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	2,000
60 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	3,000
100 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	2,000
300 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	3,000
20,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	80,000

20,523 Prizes, amounting to **$120,000**

☞ To be drawn on the High and Low System. The holder of two tickets, one high and the other low, is certain to draw ONE prize, and may draw THREE. All the prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

$23 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $23, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes that each package must draw.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say
A Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets, . $23 00
" " 10 Halves, . . . 11 50
" " 10 Quarters, . . . 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (postpaid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

Stevenson & Points.

Salisbury, July 12, 1834. *Managers.*

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have **commenced** the **Butchering Business,** and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.

Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf

☞ **Job Printing neatly executed.**

☞ THE NAME CHANGED.

Proposals for Publishing,
In the Town of Morganton, N. C.,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to *names*, when he considered his *principles* orthodox, he selected "The Mountain *Sprout*," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The Subscriber, however, is aware that "there *is* something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the People of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the Rights of the States, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high-minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a *literal* construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; *let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended.* If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

Spring & Summer Fashions
FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, *his terms will be very accommodating.*

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. *He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and* ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

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75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named **JOHN,**

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

July 5, 1834. 10*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33¼ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid

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Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
☞ { A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, } ☜
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the line of his profession, at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM
WILL IN ALL CASES BE
Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....August 13.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	35
Butter,	10	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10½	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	100	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	8 a 29
Flour, (scarce)	550	Wheat, (bushel)	60 a
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...August 5.

Bacon,	10 a 10½	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 35
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	12 a 13	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	90 a 95	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour,	550 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...August 7.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Meal, (scarce,)	87 a 100
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	75 a 87	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	550 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 12
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 000

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...August 5.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 600
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	81 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	9 a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	700 a 800	Teas,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...August 2.

Bacon,	12 a 13	Flour, (N. Caro.)	900 a 1000
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mills)	000 a 0000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 13
Cotton,	9 a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 125	Wheat, bushel,	125 a 130
Feathers,	30 a 50	Whiskey,	35 a 40